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The experience of the Straits Settlements, given in Part IV, also involved this problem of silver exportation.

Part V describes the experience of Mexico, prior to the recent revolution, in changing from a silver to a gold standard.

It is impossible in a brief review to do justice to the wealth of illustrative material and the well-judged comment contained in this volume. Professor Kemmerer is probably better fitted than anyone else to undertake such an investigation, and he has done the work thoroughly and presented his conclusions clearly.

H. G. BROWN

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An Introduction to Social Psychology. By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD.

New York and London: D. Appleton & Co., 1917. Pp. xii+343.

This book is, as the Preface states, a "simplification and systematization" of Professor Ellwood's earlier work on *Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects*, and represents the same general point of view. Social psychology is conceived by the author as "the psychology of the associational processes, or a psychology of the social life." "The study of the social aspects of individual consciousness" is considered as belonging to psychology as distinguished from social psychology. The author fittingly suggests that his science might more appropriately be called psychological sociology. The work may be briefly described as an elaboration of the primary thesis that association is fundamentally a psychic phenomenon. In accordance with the title, it is evidently designed as a survey and summary of the field rather than an attempt to go deeply into controverted points or to make extensive original contributions to the science. It should prove serviceable as an introduction to the subject and for use in the college classroom and by the general reader.

Workers in related fields, such as economists, who approach the subject with problems fairly well formulated, are likely to feel some disappointment with the science of social psychology as presented by Professor Ellwood. His book shows a paucity of "results" and is pervaded with an atmosphere of vagueness, or even of "straddling." Things have a way of being "this," but yet also "that," with no clear explanation of the sense in which they are the one and the other respectively. To some extent this may be accounted for on the ground of scientific caution and the desire to be generous to both sides in relation to controverted

positions, together with the impossibility of pushing home an adequate criticism of categories in a book intended mainly for beginners. In addition, both psychology and sociology are admittedly in an unsettled condition. But the resulting general effect is at best (from the point of view under consideration) rather unsatisfying. It may be possible to be "as objective as possible" in sociological method (Preface) while insisting that sociology is a psychological science, but such a position calls for more definition of terms than is given. Again (p. 9, note), we are told that the student of social science has no need to take sides in the quarrel between psycho-physical parallelism and interactionism. This position is perhaps also tenable, but a psychological sociology which explicitly avoids making any assertion as to the relation of consciousness to conduct has something of an air of paradox.

This lack of definition of terms and inadequate reconciliation of apparently opposed positions continues throughout the book. The author denies (pp. 16, 17) that causality is the valid and proper category of explanation in social science and totally avoids directly causal terms throughout his treatment. But the only obvious result is that such words as "factor," "element," "active," "essential," "force," "function," and especially "basis" and "basic," are used with a bewildering indefiniteness of connotation. For young students it would surely be better to adopt the common-sense point of view, and for the reader in whom some philosophical training may be presupposed a more critically grounded position is necessary to intelligibility. In the difficult field of psychological terminology there is particular indefiniteness. Reason is contrasted now with emotion, now with habit, and now with instinct, and its relation to none of them is made clear. In many instances the use of these terms borders dangerously near to "faculty psychology." In chapter ix, on "Instinct and Intelligence," we start out with the view that instinct furnishes our ends while reason is a process of discovering means of attaining them. Next, the author proceeds to contrast rational and irrational ends, and before the chapter concludes we are told that social ideals and standards must be built on the basis of scientific facts. They are even compared in their objectivity with the truths of physical science.

Perhaps the most interesting and vital question in the field of social psychology or the psychology of conduct in general is that of the relation between innate and acquired elements in our valuation consciousness. Here also Professor Ellwood is hard to interpret; in fact, he hardly goes beyond the safe insistence that both sorts of tendencies must

be recognized as playing important parts in the social life. There is possibly something to be said in defense of a cautious eclecticism on this point as opposed to such one-sided positions as those of McDougall on the one hand and Sumner on the other. But the reader must feel the absence of any serious attempt to answer the burning question of what is innate and what is acquired and what is meant by the contrast. A footnote at the beginning of chapter iii rejects Cooley's contention that the separation is invalid, but seems to indicate a failure on the author's part to understand Professor Cooley's argument.

The highly optimistic concluding chapters on "Social Order," "Social Progress," and "The Nature of Society" proceed from the premise which we have noted as forming the conclusion of the chapter on "Instinct and Intelligence," namely, the complete objectivity of social purposes. The author seems even to assume that they are already known and recognized, and the possibility of conflict or inconsistency among them is not broached. "The psychological conception of society," he tells us (p. 324), "answers the questions which men have asked as to how far human society can be modified and in what ways most advantageously." To contradict so cheering a statement is not a pleasant task, but this book does not answer them. The "manipulation of the intellectual elements, ideas, standards, and values, especially in the young," is a prescription easy to write, but who will fill it? And, besides, the "intellectual" are presumably the objective elements upon which we depend for guidance in the manipulation. It will hardly be as evident to the critical reader as it seems to be to the author that human nature, in so far as it is a matter of "mores" rather than of "protoplasm," is therefore clay in the potter's hands, even granted that "we" (the potter), know just what we should like to do with it if we could. And the economist must look elsewhere for an attempt to answer the question in which he is interested, of what men "really" want, and why.

F. H. KNIGHT

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A History of Commerce and Industry. By CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.
New York: Macmillan. Pp. 548.

The teacher who is seeking a brief compendium of the commercial and industrial activities of all times skilfully placed in a skeleton setting of political history and based upon a geographical background will welcome Dr. Herrick's book. The commerce—and to a slightly less